the web **74**, resting on the top of the adjoining flange **82**. The outer surfaces of the web **74** and the upper surfaces of the formation **68** above the ribs **76** merge together over concavely curved regions so formed as to ensure a camming action with the flanges **82** when the member **54** is raised and tilted, ensuring the gradual lowering on one side of the rib **76** as the member **54** is tilted, automatically, without any conscious control by the operative. Tilting of the members **54** to the position shown in FIG. **8** leaves the member **54** displaced entirely to the inner side of the plane of the outer surfaces of the cross-members **7** on the highest side of the member **54**, thereby allowing a rectangular sheet of paper, flexible card or the like bearing advertising or informative matter or the like to be slid downwardly, as illustrated in FIG. **8**, past the member **54**, with its edges accommodated between the respective cladding sheet **52** and the outer walls of the outer channels of the uprights **5**. The central member **54** in FIG. **7**, i.e. that shown in full, is also in the tilted position and it will be noted that the respective cladding sheet **52** is fully exposed. When such a sheet has been thus fitted in place, with, of course, its upper edge lying substantially at the upper edge of the respective cross members **7** and its lower edges accommodated within the respective channels presented (see below) by the respective lower member **56**, the member **54** can be tilted back into its normal position and pressed downwardly to clip the formation **68** around the bead of the flange **84**.

A spacer member **1**, shown in perspective in FIGS. **5** and **6** and in side elevation in FIG. **9***a* is fitted in the upper end of the central channel of the upright extrusion **5** after insertion of the member **30** of the upper horizontal **7**, (and into the lower end of the upright extrusion **5** after insertion of the member **30** of the lower horizontal **7**), the member **1** having a part-cylindrical form adapted to fit within the arcuate base portion of

ht. Member **1** has a flange around its upper end which engages the end face of the upright in which member **1** is inserted. The screws **9** are passed through respective central passages defined by the members **1** before entry into the spaces defined between the hook formations **34** and the opposing surfaces of the ribs **42**. The members **1** act primarily as spacers to ensure accurate location of the members **30**, but the upper surfaces of the members **1** also act as bearing surfaces for the connecting plates **20**.

The uprights **5** at either end of each unit of pivotally interconnected panels, i.e. the uprights **5** which are not meshed with adjoining uprights **5**, are covered, at their upper and lower ends, by end caps **100** (see FIG. **9***c*) which have central apertures **102** to receive fixing screws **9** which, like the fixing screws **9** securing the plates **20**, are extended axially through respective spacers **1** into the bores defined between the hook formations of the respective members **30** and the cooperating portions of the inner ribs **42**. Each end cap **100** has, on that face thereof which is presented upwardly (in the case of a cap **100** at the upper end of its upright) and downwardly (in the case of a cap **100** at the lower end of its upright), a circular recess **104**. In the case of the caps **100** at the upper ends of their uprights, the heads of the fixing screws **9** are received within respective further countersunk recesses at the bottoms of the recesses **104**. In the case of the caps **100** at the lower ends of the uprights **5**, there is located within each recess **104** an annular spacer member **106** (shown in plan in FIG. **9***d*) having a thickness or depth almost twice that of the recess **104** and which therefore projects axially from the recess **104**. The fixing screws **9** at the lower ends of the uprights are passed axially through the members **106** as well as through the caps **100**, spacers **1**, etc.

When an upper and lower unit are fitted together in the manner shown in FIG. **1**, the projecting portions of the members **106** at the lower end of the upper unit are received in and locate in the recesses **104** of the caps **100** at the upper ends of the uprights of the lower unit, thereby preventing transverse displacement of the up rights of the upper unit relative to the uprights of the lower unit. Furthermore, the members **56** at the lower ends of the units have vertical plates or strips **110** extending downwardly therefrom which, when the upper unit is superimposed upon the lower unit as shown in FIG. **1**, are received within the respective upwardly presented channels **72** of the upper members **54** of the lower unit. The members **56** may be extrusions of the same cross section as the members **54**, i.e. that illustrated in FIG. **10***d*, with the strips **110** being inserted in the channels **72** of the members **56** and fixed therein, for example by adhesive, welding or the like. Alternatively, the strips **110** may be formed integrally with the remainder of the members **56**, by forming the latter as extrusions of a cross section corresponding substantially to the combination of that of FIG. **10***d* with strips **110** inserted in the channel **72**.

At their ends, the strips **110** extend partially beyond the ends of the respective horizontal members **7** over which they are fitted into the region of the inner channels of the respective uprights **5**, and thus extend beyond the ends of the channels **60**, and each strip **110** at its ends is formed with a cut-away or slot **112**. It will be noted from FIG. **9***c*, for example, that each end cap **100** has a radially projecting tab **114**, and, adjoining the latter, a cut-out **117**. On its underside (in the case of the caps **100** at the upper ends of uprights **5**) each cap **100** has an arcuate projection which is received within the space **116** defined immediately radially inwardly of the toothed periphery of the extrusion **5** and which space is terminated circumferentially by the base walls of the channels **50**. The last-noted projection operating in the space **116** acts as a stop whereby rotation of the cap **100** about the axis of the respective upright **5** is limited to movement between a first limiting position in which the cut-out **117** is aligned with and forms an extension of the mouth of the channel **80** of the cross member **7** and a second position in which the tab **114** is aligned with the channel **80** in the cross member. Assuming the upper caps **100** of the lower unit B are in their first position, and both units are in a folded-flat, zig-zag configuration, all as shown in FIG. **4**, vertical insertion of the respective strips **110** of the upper unit into the respective channels **70** of the lower unit is possible, in such manner that the projecting members **106** of the upper unit fit within the recesses **104** of the uppermost caps **100** of the lower unit B. After the upper unit A has thus been lowered into place on the lower unit B, the caps **100** of the lower unit may then be rotated into their second positions in which the tabs **114** lie within the slots **112** thereby preventing upward removal of the upper unit A from the lower unit B.

It will be noted from FIG. **9***b* that the plates **20** have respective cut outs **120** corresponding in form to the cut-outs **117**. These cut-outs **120** are aligned with the respective upright channels **80** only when the panels of the unit are folded flat against one another in zig-zag in this position, the plates **20** do not interfere with the